

ACCESSION NR: AP4014023

S/0049/64/000/001/0003/0019

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, A. S.; Vol'vovskiy, I. S.; Yermilova, N. I.; Krauklis, P. V.; Ryaboy, V. Z.

TITLE: The physical nature of some waves recorded during deep seismic sounding.
2. Theoretical analysis of models of the earth's crust for regions of Central Asia

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 1, 1964, 3-19

TOPIC TAGS: deep seismic sounding, earth's crust, Central Asia, head wave, reflected wave, refracted wave, kinematic characteristic, dynamic characteristic, Turkmenia, shot point, apparent wave velocity

ABSTRACT: The authors present results on theoretical comparisons of the kinematic and dynamic characteristics of the earth's crust in southeastern Turkmenia. They have considered possible laws governing changes in apparent wave velocity with distance from shot point in layered inhomogeneous media with plane-parallel interfaces. Three different models of the earth's crust were used, based on different velocity values, densities, rates of change with depth, and combinations of these. Results show that in layered, inhomogeneous media the following relations always hold for the different kinds of waves: for head waves $dV^*/dx = 0$ and $d^2V^*/dx^2 = 0$;

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for reflected waves $dV^*/dx < 0$ and $d^2V^*/dx^2 > 0$; and for refracted waves, if $dV^*/dx < 0$, $d^2V^*/dx^2 > 0$, but if $dV^*/dx > 0$, then either $d^2V^*/dx^2 > 0$ or $d^2V^*/dx^2 < 0$. These relations may be used for control in the correlation of waves. From these results it follows, in particular, that there are no waves in inhomogeneous layered media for which the relations $dV^*/dx < 0$ and $d^2V^*/dx^2 < 0$ may be fulfilled simultaneously. Thus, in such inhomogeneous layered media, changes in apparent velocity of head, reflected, or refracted waves with increase in distance from shot point may take place according to but one of the laws illustrated in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kontora Spetsgeofizika GSK SSSR (Office of Spetsgeofizika GSK SSSR); Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR); LOMI im. Steklova (LOMI)

SUBMITTED: 26Mar63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

ACCESSION NR: APL023372

S/0049/64/000/002/0184/0195

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, A. S.; Vol'vovskiy, I. S.; Yermilova, N. I.; Krauklis, P. V.; Ryaboy, V. Z.

TITLE: The physical nature of some waves recorded during deep seismic sounding. Comparison of theoretical computations with experimental data. 3

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. "Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 2, 1964, 184-195

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, deep seismic sounding, head wave, refracted wave, reflected wave, supercritical wave, "granite" layer, "basaltic" layer, wave group, Mohorovicic discontinuity

ABSTRACT: The authors have used theoretical computations and experimental data from two earlier papers (K voprosu o prirode voln, registriruyemykh pri GSZ, II. Teoreticheskiy analiz nekotorykh modeley zemnoy kory*, Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geofiz., No. 1, 1964; K voprosu o prirode voln, registriruyemykh pri GSZ I. Kharakteristika eksperimental'nykh dannykh. Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geofiz., No. 11, 1963). They conclude that the first waves of the P_h^0 group are head or weakly refracted waves,

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corresponding to the upper part of the "granitic" layer. The wave group $T(P^*)$ is a complex wave formation. The first wave of the group consists of a head (weakly refracted) P^* wave (up to a distance of 120-130 km from the shot point) and a supercritical reflected wave from the surface of the "granite" layer (P_{refl}^0) or "basaltic" layer (P_{refl}^*), depending on the relative thickness and velocity of the crustal layers. The P_{refl} and P_h waves are the supercritical reflected and head (weakly refracted) waves, respectively, corresponding to the subcrustal boundary (Mohorovicic discontinuity). The nature of the P_1 wave group is not uniquely determined. It may represent a complex group of waves consisting of supercritical reflected and head waves formed at a discontinuity below the Mohorovicic discontinuity or refracted in the subcrustal layer (if it is assumed that velocity increases with depth in this layer). The P_1 group, which is apparently recorded in other regions, may become the source of very valuable information on the structure of the upper part of the mantle. The principles of wave-group correlation in deep seismic sounding may lead to a combination of waves of different physical nature into a single group. To test correlation it is necessary to make preliminary

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detailed analysis of theoretical views concerning amplitude and attenuation of waves of different physical types. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kontora "Spetsgeofizika" MG 1 ON SSSR (Office of "Spetsgeofizika" MG and ON SSSR); Akademiya Nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR); Leningradskoye Otdeleniya matematicheskogo instituta im. Steklova (Leningrad Department of the Mathematical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Mar63

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 00.

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

I 21422-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6010066

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/003/0074/0082

AUTHOR: Ryabov, V. Z.

ORG: Special Geophysics Bureau, State Geological Committee SSSR
(Kontora "Spetsgeofizika" Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR)

TITLE: Kinematic and dynamic characteristics of deep waves associated with interfaces in the earth's crust and upper mantle

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 3, 1966, 74-82

TOPIC TAGS: seismic survey, deep seismic sounding, seismic profile, earth crust, earth mantle, seismic discontinuity

ABSTRACT: A detailed study has been made of the 625-km deep seismic-sounding profile between Kopetdag and the Aral Sea. The basic data were obtained with the standard SS-30/60-NCh 60-channel low-frequency seismic stations and NS-3-type seismographs, set up in arrays of four at the corners of 10-m squares spaced 100 m apart along the profile. The pass band of the seismic-registration channel had a frequency range of 8-18 cycles. Charges of TNT (1 t) were detonated in boreholes, reservoirs, pits, etc. More than 15 wave groups were identified on the seismograms, the P_2^0 , P_3^0 , P_1^* , and P_2^* waves being the

Cord 1/2

UDC: 550.834

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ACC NR: AP6010066

most difficult to correlate and identify. Waves corresponding to the top (P_1^0 group) and bottom of the crystalline basement (P_{ref}^H , P_{dir}^M) were more positively identified and correlated. Detailed data, presented in tabular form, include the following kinematic and dynamic characteristics of the waves registered by groups: distance from shot point, detection interval of first arrivals, time of registration, form of the travel-time curves, v^* in km/sec, frequency, relative intensity, effective coefficient of absorption, character of graph, and depth of discontinuity. Discontinuities were distinguished in both the crustal crystallines and in the upper mantle (to a depth of the order of 110—120 km). Measurements of the absolute amplitude characteristics of the waves indicated that at frequencies of the order of 10—20 cycles, the vertical displacements of the soils varied within the limits of 300—500 to 0.1—0.3 Å. In geosynclinal areas the absolute amplitudes were 5—7 times smaller than in platform areas. The average background level of the microseisms was 1—3 Å. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [ER]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec64/ ORIG REF: 010/ ATD PRESS: 4241

Card

2/200R

I. 08698-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP7001636

SOURCE CODE: UR/0215/66/000/005/0159/0162

32
8

AUTHOR: Ryaboy, V. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structure of the Earth's crust and the upper part of the mantle along the deep seismic sounding profile Kopet-Dag-Aral Sea

SOURCE: Sovetskaya geologiya, no. 5, 1966, 159-162

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, upper mantle, seismology

ABSTRACT: The results of deep seismic sounding work along the 625-km profile Kopet-Dag-Aral Sea are described. The seismograms revealed more than 15 groups of waves corresponding to discontinuities in the crust and upper mantle and distinguishable on the basis of kinematic and dynamic characteristics. The collected data, after interpretation, were used in constructing a geological-geophysical cross section of the crust and upper mantle along this profile. This cross section is shown and described and analyzed in detail. It was found that the crystalline layer of the earth's crust and mantle (to depths of 115-120 km) has a stratified structure. The upper mantle, being stratified and slightly differentiated with respect to velocities, does not differ essentially in its structure from the consolidated crust. Sedimentary deposits, the consolidated crust and upper mantle have values of about 400-600, 40 and 20 m/sec/km. The importance of the study is that it is demonstrated that deep seismic sounding can be used for study of the upper

mantle, as well as the crust. V. G. Belousov, Yu. A. Gudkovskiy, S. N. Kalashnikova, Kh. Sh. Levit, Sh. I. Mamedov, and L. M. Fikhiyeva were among those participating in the work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

UDC: 550.311(235.132-262.9)

Card 1/1 nst

0924 1383

L 33232-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP6024603

SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/66/000/003/0101/0112

AUTHOR: Krylov, S. V.; Krylova, A. L.; Mishon'kina, Z. R.; Ryabov, V. Z. -- Ryabov, V. Z.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Department, AN SSSR, Novosibirsk
(Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR); "Spetsgeofizika" Trust,
Moscow ("Spetsgeofizika" kontora)

TITLE: Results of point and continuous observations in deep seismic sounding

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 3, 1966, 101-112

TOPIC TAGS: seismography, earth crust, Mohorovicic discontinuity, upper mantle,
seismology

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of additional evaluation of the possibilities of the method of point seismic observations, now used widely for regional study of the earth's crust in the West Siberian Lowland, the authors have compared the results of interpretation of data from deep seismic sounding by the point and continuous systems of observations along a profile from Ashkhabad to the Aral Sea. The system of point observations was formed using about 10% of the total number of seismograms obtained during continuous profiling. Comparison of the results of construction of three discontinuities (surface of the consolidated crust, Mohorovicic discontinuity and the earth's upper mantle),

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DOC: 550.834(575.4)

L 33232-66

ACC NR: AF6024603

which correspond to clear reference waves, gives a correct idea concerning the major features of structure of the deep layers on a regional basis. Fig. 1 is a seismic cross section showing structure of the crust along this profile. The authors thank S. V. Gol'din for valuable advice concerning the analysis of the accuracy of the results. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 10May65 / ORIG REF: 012

Card

2/2 *pla*

L 60152-65 ENT(1)/EWA(h) Feb GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5018288

UR/0387/65/000/006/0056/0064
550.834.3

296
B

AUTHOR: Ryabov, V. Z. 44

TITLE: Measurement of absolute amplitude characteristics of waves using deep seismic sounding and the correlation method of wave reflection

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, no. 6, 1965, 56-64

TOPIC TAGS: seismography, geophysics 44

ABSTRACT: This paper describes the absolute calibration of a seismic system, undertaken as the result of recommendations made in 1962 by the Commission on Deep Seismic Sounding of the Council on the problem of "Structure and Development of the Earth," Presidium AN SSSR. The method described is for the calibration of a specific seismic system, and utilizes an MGPA calibration control generator. An equivalent electrical circuit is described for the determination of load resistances as a function of the seismic cable-amplifier input circuit. Equations and graphs are presented relating the ground amplitude to charge size and wave frequency. The source of errors in the equation for determining ground amplitude from measurements of amplitudes on the seismogram is discussed. Using the method described in this paper

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L 60152-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018288

it is now possible to investigate average laws of attenuation of seismic waves, and to measure their absolute amplitude characteristics, with an accuracy which is entirely satisfactory for regional seismic investigations. "The author thanks A. S. Alekseyev for valuable advice offered while setting up the problem and during discussion of the results; and also to V. G. Belcuzov, who took part in the field observations and in analysis of the experimental materials." Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Spetsgeofizika, gosudarstvennyy geologicheskii komitet SSSR (Specialized Geophysics, Government Geological Committee, SSSR) **

SUBMITTED: 19Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 018

OTHER: 001

dm
Card 2/2

BELINSKIY, M.I.; BUT, P.P.; KANTOROVICH, Z.L.; KRYLOV, Yu.V.;
VLADIMIROV, P.F.; ZAYTSEV, B.Z.; KOVEL', I.I.; LESHCHINSKIY,
M.P.; KOTIK, V.G.; LEPEKHIN, S.P.; RATS, P.G.; SERIKOV, S.S.;
KHAYTOVICH, M.S. [deceased]; TSVETKOV, N.Ya.; KULIEV, A.A.,
red.; MATSKIN, L.A., red.; RYABSKIY, N.A., red.

[Handbook on petroleum-pipeline equipment] Spravochnik; obo-
rudovanie magistral'nykh truboprovodov. Moskva, Nedra, 1965.
610 p. (MIRA 18:6)

SOLOV'YEV, I.; TSEKHANOVSKIY, A. (Timiryazovo, Tomskoy obl.);
LAVROV, D.; SIROTYUKOV, V.; KOSTYUKOV, V.; KOTLYARSKIY, F.
(Chelyabinsk); PARUNAKYAN, V. (Chelyabinsk); SHILER, G.;
RYABSKIY, N.; PUSHKIN, D., instruktor; SHASTIN, V. (Al'met'yevsk)

Reader's letters. NTO 3 no.9:58-59 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' dorozhnogo pravleniya Tashkentskoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Solov'yev).
2. Uchenyy sekretar' podsektzii tekhniki bezopasnosti Moskovskogo oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva stroitel'noy industrii (for Lavrov).
3. Chleny Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Novocherkasskogo elektrovozostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Sirotyukov, Kostyukov).
4. Predsedatel' soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva upravleniya legkoy i pishchevoy promyshlennosti sovnarkhoza, g. Karaganda (for Shiler).
5. Chlen prezidiuma Moskovskogo gorodskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva neft-yanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti (for Ryabskiy).
6. TSentral'noye pravleniye Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mukomol'noy i krupyanoy promyshlennosti i elevatornogo khozyaystva, g. Gorn' (for Pushkin).

(Research, Industrial)

RYABSKIY, N.A.

New designs in the plans of buildings and structures for pumping stations. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.5:19-21 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu magistral'nykh truboprovodov.

(Pipelines--Buildings and structures)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																																																																																																																																	
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<i>Ca</i> Indanthrene dyeing of cotton in the "Proletarskaja Pobeda." Ryabtsev and Drushinin. <i>Sherstyanoe Delo</i> 17, No. 8, 81-8 (1968); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1968, II, 3462.— Cotton was uniformly dyed by use of a bath of the following comp.: Indanthrene Blue BO in paste 0.0%, Sulfur Black Tech P 5.5%, hyposulfite (85%) 13.0%, NaOH (40%B4.) 13.0%, alizarin oil 5.5% and glue 2.7%. Incomplete washing out of the alizarin oil is suggested as the cause of large amts. of waste during the spinning of dyed cotton. W. A. Moore																																																																																																																																																											
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RYABTSEV A.
RYABTSEV, A. (g.Rezekne, Latvinskaya SSR)

"Holy font." Rabotnitsa 36 no.2:26 F '58.
(Infant baptism)

(MIRA 11:2)

RYABTSEV, A V

AUTHORS: Borisenko, I.V., Buzlov, N.V., Vragov, N.S., Saffronovich, A.A., Kuznetsov, G.N., Zaitsev, A.A., Kuznetsov, V.I., Zaitsev, N.P., Zaitsev, P.I.
 30V/19-58-6-65/655

TITLE: A Machine-Tool for Producing Hoops (Stanki dlya izgotovleniya obruchey)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1955, Nr 6, p 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 7c, 33. Nr 113528 (582919 of 7 Sep 1957). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the Ministry Council of USSR. A machine consisting of a drum, rollers, and a crank press; in order to produce corrugated hoops the drum is connected to the rollers for mechanically feeding the strip from the coil; the rollers are provided with an inbuilt device for twisting strip into a spiral; a device for automatic feed of strip to the press, and dies for hoop ends is also included.

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A Method of Obtaining Artificial Shoe Leather for the Up-ers of Footwear
 30V/19-58-6-7/655

as deep or deeper than the thickness of the coating film, and in the second case - by coating the plate with the film material only up to the upper edge of the flange (projections).

Card 2/2

RYABTSEV, Danilo

We subdue the elements of fire. Znan. ta pratsia no.3:7 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Brigadir brigady kommunisticheskogo truda komsomol'skoy pechi No.1
Pervogo martenovskogo tsekha Makeevskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.
(Makeyevka--Steel industry)

SHARAFOV, I.A.; RYABTSEV, F.A.; MERZLYAKOV, V.I.

Improvement of the calibration of Z-shaped beams by rolling
them from O9G2 steel. Stal' 24 no.8:726-728 Ag '64.
(BIRA 17:9)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

BORMOTOV, P.N., inzh.; GRISHIN, S.S.; ANTIPOV, Yu.; VITRIK, E.V., inzh.;
KOSAREV, P.S.; NEKHOROSHEV, A.I.; RYABTSEV, G.I.; KOTOV, S.F.; SHARAGIN,
M.A., gornospasatel' (Komi ASSR, g. Ukhta)

On P.M. Solov'ev's article "Improve the design of the SP-55M self-
rescuers." Bezop.truda v prom. 6 no.7:9-11 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Kombinata ugol'nykh predpriyatiy
Kuznetskogo kamennougol'nogo basseyna (for Bormotov). 2. Master
shakhty im. Lenina Makeyevskogo tresta ugol'noy promyshlennosti Donbassa
(for Grishin). 3. Komandir vzvoda voyenizirovannoy gornospasatel'noy
chasti, pos.Zarubino, Novgorodskoy oblasti (for Antipov). 4. Shakhta
No.24, Lubanskaya oblast' (for Vitrik). 5. Zaveduyushchiy gornymi
rabotami Nikitovskogo dolomitnogo kombinata (for Kosarev). 6. Komandir
otdeleniya No.8 VGSO, g. Shakhty, Rostovskaya obl. (for Nekhoroshev).
7. Komandir gornospasatel'nogo otdeleniya, g. Shakhtersk, Donetskaya
obl. (for Ryabtsev). 8. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzh. shakhty No.29
"Kapital'naya" Chelyabinskogo kombinata ugol'nykh predpriyatiy
Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Kotov).
(Respirators) (Solov'ev, P.M.)

GAMBURG, D.Yu.; RYABTSEV, I.I.; KOTKOVSKIY, A.P.; SHCHEPAKOV, S.A.

Gasification of milled peat in a gas producer with a "fluidized
bed. Report No. 2: Production of semiwater gas. Trudy Inst.
torfa AN BSSR 7:217-231 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Peat gasification) (Water gas)

RYABTSEV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Modern trends in the production of process gases from solid fuels.
Khim.nauka i prom. 1 no.6:621-636 '56. (MIRA 10:3)
(Gas manufacture and works) (Coal gasification)

GAMBURG, D.Yu.; RYABTSEV, I.I.; KOTKOVSKIY, A.P.; SHCHEPAKOV, S.A.

Gasification of milled peat in a gas producer with a "fluidized"
bed. Report No. 1: (Production of vapor-air gas). Trudy Inst.
torfa AN BSSR 7:198-216 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Peat gasification)

MOROZOV, B.M., dots., glav. red.; ALEKSANDROV, P.A., prof., red.; RYAB-
TSEV, I.G., dots., red.; RADZHABLI, D.S., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn.
red.

[CPSU, the organizer of the struggle for the rapid expansion of agri-
culture] KPSS - organizator bor'by za krutoi pod'em sel'skogo kho-
ziaistva. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSH i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1960. 359 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Moscow. Akademiya obshchestvennykh nauk.
(Agriculture)

BOGDANOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; VORONA, D.A., inzh.; GALYNIER, I.S.,
doktor tekhn.nauk; GAMBURG, D.Yu., kand.khim.nauk; GRIGOR'YEVA,
Ye.A., inzh.; ZYKOVA, V.P., inzh.; RYABTSEV, I.I., kand.tekhn.
nauk; SERGEYEV, B.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; STANKEVICH, P.I., kand.
tekhn.nauk; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Gasification of milled peat] Gazifikatsiia frezernogo torfa.
Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 119 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Peat gasification)

GAMBURG, D.Yu.; RYABTSEV, I.I.; KOTKOVSKIY, A.P.; SHCHEPAKOV, S.A.

Gasification of milled peat in a gas producer with a "fluidized"
bed. Report No. 3: Production of water gas. Trudy Inst. torfa
AN BSSR 7::232-239 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Peat gasification) (Water gas)

Reg. 6 T.S. V, I. I.

2752. GASIFICATION OF ANTHRACITE IN WATER GAS GENERATORS.

Avdeyev, I. I., Vainshtein, V. B. and Garburg, D. Yu. (Inst. Nauch. Issled. Proekt Inst. Azot. Proiz. (Proc. Sci. Res. Plan. Inst. Nitrog. Ind. U.S.S.R.), 1954, (4), 82-116; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1955, (6),

1954). Experimental data are given on the production of cheap synthesis gas from anthracite. Properties of anthracites and the properties required for gasification are discussed and a comparison is made between Donetsk anthracite and Gubakha coke. The anthracite is a fuel on which generators will operate steadily on the water gas process, and the gas produced has much the same content of CO_2 , CO and CH_4 as that from the coke. The disadvantages of anthracite were low ash fusion temperature, insufficient mechanical strength and reduced heat resistance. The best fuel was class AK anthracite from the Megvetal preparation plant. Material and heat balances are given including a sulphur balance for the gasification of anthracite and coke.

GAMBURG, D.Yu., kand.khim.nauk; RYABTSEV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Gasification of milled peat. Torf.prom. 35 no.23-9 '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Peat gasification)

RYABTSEV, I.

184T70

USSR/Mathematics - Summation, Cesaro 11 Jun 51

"Summation Methods of S. N. Bernshteyn and Cesaro,"
I. Ryabtsev, Dnepropetrovsk State U

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 5, pp 869-872

Establishes connection between S. N. Bernshteyn's method of summation and that of Cesaro. F. I. Kharshiladze has already shown that Bernshteyn's method $(B,1)$ is stronger than Cesaro's $(C,1)$, namely, $(C,1) \subset (B,1)$. Then I. I. Ogiyevetskiy established that $(C,1) \subset (B,1) \subset (C,2 + a)$, where $a > 0$. Ryabtsev shows that $(C,1) \subset (B,1) \subset (C,1 - a)$. Submitted by Acad S. N. Bernshteyn 9 Apr 51.

184T76

RYABTSEV, I. I.

RYABTSEV, I. I.

"Operational Method of Solving Certain Differential Equations with Lagging Argument." Min Higher Education RSSR, Kazan' State U imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin, Kuybyshev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physical and Mathematical Sciences)

SO: M-955, 16 Feb 56

AUTHOR: Ryabtsev, I.I. (Penza) SOV/140-58-1-15/21

TITLE: On the Structure of the Operators of Mikusinskiy in a Pseudo-normed Space (O strukture operatorov Mikusinskogo v odnom psevdonormirovannom prostranstve)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Ministerstva vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR, Matematika, 1958, Nr 1, pp 143 - 151 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author interprets the operators of Mikusinskiy [Ref 1,2] as operators in a special space of functions (basic space) and thereby obtains the following statement (an analogue to the well-known property of the distributions of Schwartz): Every continuous operator of Mikusinskiy (defined on the mentioned space of functions) can be expanded into a translation series in terms of generalized derivatives of certain point functions.
There are 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 1 French, and 4 are Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Penzenskiy industrial'nyy institut (Penza Industrial Institute)

~~Secret 142~~

16(1)

AUTHOR: Ryabtsev, I.I.

SOV/140-59-1-16/25

TITLE: On Variable Delay (O-peremennom zapazdyvanii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 164-173 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Generalizing the author's dissertation [Ref 3] and the paper [Ref 4] of P.A. Murav'yev, the author considers the differential equation

$$\begin{aligned} & x^{(n)}(t) + \alpha_1 x^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} x'(t) + \alpha_n x(t) + \\ & + \beta_0 x^{(n)}(t-s(t)) + \beta_1 x^{(n-1)}(t-s(t)) + \dots + \beta_{n-1} x'(t-s(t)) + \\ & + \beta_n x(t-s(t)) = f(t) \end{aligned}$$

with a variable delay $s(t)$. It is shown that by a simultaneous use of Mikusiński-operators and the variable translation operator the solution of the equation on every interval can be given explicitly. The method can be extended to equations and systems with several different delays. Several examples are given.

There are 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 2 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Penzenskiy industrial'nyy institut (Penza Industry Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1958

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7000315

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0035/0035

INVENTOR: Levin, G-N. L.; Ryabtsev, I. I.; Rozlovskiy, A. I.; Rodin, Ye. P.; Sheyndlin, A. Ye.; Prokudin, V. A.; Pishchikov, S. I.; Chernov, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of preparing nitrogen oxides. Class 12, No. 188486 [announced by the State Scientific-Research and Design Institute for the Nitrogen Industry and Organic Synthesis Products (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyekt-nyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 35

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen oxide, tempering, alkali metal, magnetohydrodynamics, *combustion chamber*

ABSTRACT: A method has been introduced for preparing nitrogen oxides at high temperature and pressure. The method is based on burning fuel and air in a combustion chamber using a nozzle for injecting water into the reaction products and "stabilizing" the oxides. To upgrade the "stabilization" and raising the energy efficiency of the process, an addition of alkali metal salt is introduced in the

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UDC: 546.17-31.05

ACC NR: AP7000315

chamber and the reaction product, after the nozzle treatment, is channelled into a magnetohydrodynamic generator. [Translation] [KP]

SUB CODE: 07/SUBM DATE: 02Apr63/

Card 2/2

RYABTSEV, I.I.

Gasification of liquid fuels. Trudy IGI 16:102-103 '61.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Liquid fuels) (Gas as fuel)

RYABTSEV, I.I.

Local properties of Mikusinski's operators. Izv. vys.ucheb.
zav.; mat. no.3:143-150 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Penzenskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'skiy institut.
(Operators (Mathematics))

KORNILOV, I.I.; PRYAKHINA, L.I.; RYABTSEV, L.A.

High-temperature strength of binary and multi-component nickel alloys.
Issl. po zharopr. splav. 9:114-119 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Nickel alloys--Testing)
(Metals at high temperature)

RYABTSEV, L.A.

PRYAKHINA, L.I.; RYABTSEV, L.A. (Moskva).

Studying Quaternary alloys of the nickel-chromium-titanium-aluminum system. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk no.12:38-42 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Nickel-chromium-titanium-aluminum alloys--Metallography)

RYABTSEV, L.A.

AUTHORS: Pryakhina, L. I. and Ryabtsev, L. A. (Moscow). 24-12-6/24

TITLE: Investigation of alloys of the quaternary system nickel-chromium-titanium-aluminium. (Issledovaniye splavov chetvernoy sistemy nikel'-khrom-titan-alyuminiy).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.12, pp.38-42 + 2 plates (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The personnel of the Metallic Alloy Chemistry Laboratory of the Institute of Metallurgy, Ac.Sc. U.S.S.R., (Institut Metallurgii) carried out during the last ten years systematic investigations of solid solutions of nickel consisting of 2, 3, 4 and 5 components (Refs.1-4). This work also comprised investigations of alloys of the quaternary system Ni-Cr-Ti-Al in the solid solution range and the associated two-phase range. Alloys of this system are of interest inasmuch as the nickel base alloy **ЖН**-437 containing Cr-Ti-Al is widely applied in the Soviet industry (Ref.5) and similar nimonic type alloys are also extensively used outside the Soviet Union. In the hardened state, this alloy has a polyhedral structure of the solid solution; at the operating temperature (700 to 800°C) it is subjected to ageing and strain hardening due to finely dispersed decomposition of the solid

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24-12-6/24

Investigation of alloys of the quaternary system nickel-chromium-titanium-aluminium.

solution of nickel. Literary data on investigations of the diagram of state of the quaternary system Ni-Cr-Ti-Al were not available. However, after completion of this work a paper was published by Taylor (Ref.7), who obtained results similar to the results obtained by the authors of this paper. The authors investigated alloys of the partial quaternary system delimited by the components $\text{Ni-Ni}_3\text{Cr-Ni}_3\text{Al-Ni}_3\text{Ti}$ within the range of limited nickel base solid solutions and two-phase regions associated with these quaternary solid solutions. The diagrams of state of all the ternary systems of interest from this point of view (Ni-Cr-Al, Ni-Cr-Ti and Ni-Ti-Al) were investigated earlier (Refs.8-11). Using certain assumptions of the physico-chemical analysis, the authors attempted, on the basis of literary data, to construct a diagram of state of the quaternary system $\text{Ni-Cr-Ni}_3\text{Ti-Ni}_3\text{Al}$ to include the phase spaces at 1000°C (Fig.1). In the here described experiments, the authors applied thermal analysis, investigation of the micro-structure, the

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. Investigation of alloys of the quaternary system nickel-chromium-titanium-aluminium.

hardness, the electric resistance and also the centrifugal method for investigating the heat resistance of alloys at elevated temperatures. The alloys were smelted in corundum lined crucibles in a laboratory high frequency furnace. For the investigations a cut through the quaternary system Ni-Cr-Ti-Al was chosen which passes through the region of limited solid solution of Ni(γ) and the two-phase region ($\gamma + \gamma'$). Table 1 gives data on the composition of the smelted Ni-Cr-Ti-Al alloys and some of their physical and chemical properties. Table 2 gives information on the sag during bending as a function of the testing time in hours for six specimens with various percentual aluminium contents for a stress of 8 kg/mm² at 900 °C; after 1000 hours a test was made with a stress of 12 kg/mm² and after 1100 hours with a test of 15 kg/mm². A polythermal cut of the quaternary system Ni-Cr-Ti-Al with a variable aluminium content is given in the diagram, Fig.2. Figs. 3 and 4 contain micro-structure photographs of this system of alloys with various composition and under various test conditions.

Card 3/4 It was found that an increase of the aluminium content

24-12-6/24

Investigation of alloys of the quaternary system nickel-chromium-titanium-aluminium.

(for a 17 to 20% Cr content and 1.8 to 2.4% Ti content) improves greatly the heat resistance; an alloy containing 6.46% aluminium withstood 1000 hour loading with $\sigma = 8 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ at 900°C and did not fracture during a further 100 hours in the case of loading with a stress of 12 kg/mm^2 . There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 14 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

PRYAKHINA, L.I.; SNETKOV, A.Ya.; RYABTSEV, L.A.

X-ray investigation of multicomponent solid solutions of nickel.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 11 no. 5:670-676 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut metallurgii AN SSSR.
(Nickel alloys—Metallography)

0707

S/020/61/141/002/021/027
B101/B147

18.7510 1416

AUTHORS: Pryakhina, L. I., and Ryabtsev, L. A.

TITLE: Hardening of solid nickel solutions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 2, 1961, 406-408

TEXT: The present paper deals with the hardening of metals which absorb foreign atoms as solid solutions, their crystal lattice thus being distorted. Hardening is achieved by this distortion. The effect of aluminum in the following systems was studied: Ni - Al (0); Ni - Cr - Al (I); Ni - Cr - Ti - Al (II); Ni - Cr - Ti - W - Al (III); Ni - Cr - Ti - W - Mo - Al (IV); Ni - Cr - Ti - W - Mo - Nb - Al (V); and Ni - Cr - Ti - W - Mo - Nb - Co - Al (VI). Portions (in % by weight) of 10 Cr, 2 Ti, 6 W, 3 Mo, 2 Nb, and 5 Co were added to Ni, thus preventing saturation of these metals. The addition of Al varied from 0 to 12%. At low aluminum concentrations, solid solutions were obtained. On supersaturation with Al, the γ' phase occurred in all alloys based on Ni₃Al with a face-centered, cubic lattice. The authors determined:
(1) the melting point; (2) the phase composition; (3) the parameters of
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Hardening of solid nickel ...

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B101/B147

the crystal lattices of solid solutions at 1200°C; (4) the heat resistance by the method involving centrifuging at 900°C and at a constant stress of 12 kg/mm². Results are given in Fig. 1. An increase of the addition of Al raised the heat resistance due to lattice distortion of the solid solutions. Alloys in which a finely disperse γ' phase formed, showed the highest heat resistance. The parameter Δa increased with increasing number of components. The relative change Δa per atom% of alloying element increased in the following sequence: Co, Cr, Ti, Mo, W, Nb. Accordingly, the hardening effect increased with increasing distance between the alloying metal and Ni in the periodic table. There are 1 figure and 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: June 10, 1961, by I. I. Chernyayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1961

Card 2/02

18.1250

22957
S/126/61/011/005/002/015
E193/E183

AUTHORS: Pryakhina, L.I., Snetkov, A.Ya., and Ryabtsev, L.A.

TITLE: X-ray investigation of nickel-base multi-component
solid solutions

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, Vol.11, No.5, 1961,
pp. 670-676

TEXT: Many nickel-base alloys of industrial importance belong to complex systems, characterized by limited solid solubility which decreases with decreasing temperature. The formation of solid solutions of this type entails the appearance of additional bonds between the valency electrons of unlike atoms which, in turn, brings about an increase in the strength of the solvent metal. The concentration dependence of many properties of alloys of this type is often reflected in the concentration dependence of the lattice parameter, and it was for this reason that the present authors studied the effect of simultaneous introduction of several alloying additions on the lattice parameters of nickel-aluminium solid solutions. To this end, a vertical section of each of the following systems was investigated:

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X-ray investigation of nickel-base multi-component solid solutions

Ni — Cr — Al

Ni — Cr — Ti — Al

Ni — Cr — Ti — W — Al

Ni — Cr — Ti — W — Mo — Al

Ni — Cr — Ti — W — Mo — Nb — Al

Ni — Cr — Ti — W — Mo — Nb — Co — Al.

The Cr, Ti, W, Mo, Nb and Co content in all the alloys studied was the same and amounted to 11.1, 2.4, 1.96, 1.93, 1.3 and 5.2 at.% respectively, the Al content in each section varying between zero and 23 at.%. The composition of the experimental alloys was such that all the alloying additions formed unsaturated Ni-base solid solutions which became saturated only as a result of increasing the Al content with subsequent precipitation of a second phase, the same in each system (the γ' -phase). The experimental alloys were quenched from 1200 °C after 200 hours at the temperature, and from 1000 °C after 400 hours at the temperature; in the latter case the treatment was preceded by 200 hours' holding at 1200 °C. In the case of alloys quenched from 1000 °C, the X-ray analysis was carried out on powder specimens (filings) which, in order to remove

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22957

S/126/61/011/005/002/015
E193/E183

X-ray investigation of nickel-base multi-component solid solutions the effect of plastic deformation, were annealed for 5 hours at 1000 °C. The use of powder specimens of the alloys quenched from 1200 °C was not possible, because their composition would be bound to change during annealing at this temperature owing to losses due to volatilization; in this case massive specimens and the back-reflection technique were used. The data on solid solubility limits, determined from X-ray data, were checked by metallographic examination. Typical results are reproduced in Fig.7, where the lattice parameter (α , kX) is plotted against the Al content (at.%), curves 1-6 relating to the following systems:

- 1 - Ni-Cr-Al; 2 - Ni-Cr-Ti-Al; 3 - Ni-Cr-Ti-W-Al;
- 4 - Ni-Cr-Ti-W-Mo-Al; 5 - Ni-Cr-Ti-W-Mo-Nb-Al;
- 6 - Ni-Cr-Ti-W-Mo-Nb-Co-Al.

The solid solubility limit of aluminium in various systems at 1200 °C and 1000 °C is given in Table 2. Finally, the effect of various elements on the lattice parameter of nickel-base solid solutions is given in Table 3. The following general conclusions were reached. 1. The solid solubility of aluminium in nickel
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S/126/61/011/005/002/015
E193/E183

X-ray investigation of nickel-base multi-component solid solutions decreases with decreasing temperature and increasing number of the alloying additions studied. 2. With increasing number of the alloying additions, the lattice parameter of the Ni-base (both single- and two-phase) alloys increases. The effect of various elements is not the same, its magnitude, i.e. the increase per one at.% of the element added, increasing in the following order: Co, Cr, Ti, Mo, W, Nb. 3. Increasing the number of the alloying additions brings about an increase not only in the lattice parameter (and consequently in the static lattice distortions) of the Ni-base solid solutions, but owing to the higher strength of the inter-atomic bonds, also in the stability of super-saturated solid solutions at temperatures below 1000 °C. There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 16 references: 12 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The English language references read as follows:
Ref.4: A. Taylor, R. Floyd. J.Inst.Metals, 1952-1953, 81, No.1, 25.
Ref.5: A. Taylor, R. Floyd. J.Inst.Metals, 1953, 81, No.9, 451.
Ref.6: A. Taylor, R. Floyd. J.Inst.Metals, 1952, 80, No.11, 577.
Ref.15: T.H. Hazelett, E. Parker. Trans.ASM, 1954, 46, 701.
Card 4/7

X-ray investigation of nickel-base.... S/126/61/011/005/002/015
E193/E183

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR
(Institute of Metallurgy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1960.

Table 2

System	Solubility of Al, at.%			
	Determined by X-ray method		Determined by microscopic method	
	1200°	1000°	1200°	1000°
Ni—Cr—Al	16.9	13.2	17.1	12.8
Ni—Cr—Ti—Al	11.5	8.5	11.8	9.0
Ni—Cr—Ti—W—Al	10.0	6.0	10.0	7.0
Ni—Cr—Ti—W—Mo—Al	10.0	5.0	10.0	6.0
Ni—Cr—Ti—W—Mo—Nb—Al	10.0	4.0	9.0	6.0
Ni—Cr—Ti—W—Mo—Nb—Co—Al	9.6	2.4	9.0	6.0

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40981

S/659/62/009/000/015/030
1003/1203

AUTHORS Kornilov, I. I., Pryakhina, L. I. and Ryabtsev, L. A.
TITLE Heat resistance of binary and polycomponent nickel-base alloys
SOURCE Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam.
v. 9. 1962. Materialy Nauchnoy sessii po zharoprochnym splavam (1961 g.), 114-119

TEXT The above property was determined from measurements of the bend radius at 900°C and from measurements of red-hardness at 600°, 800°, 900° and 1000°C. It is shown that alloying the metal with the elements (Cr, Ti, W, Mo, Nb, Co) in amounts up to their solubility limit and the precipitation of a fine dispersed γ' -phase, has a favourable influence on the heat-resistance of the alloys investigated. The heat resistance also increases with increase in the number of alloying components. In the discussion, M. P. Borzdyka suggested that the relationship between the bend radius and the heat resistance of the alloy is not as claimed by the authors. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/1

RYABTSEV, L.N.; KARPETA, D.I.; MOREV, I.I.; RAYEV, Yu.O.; KLOKOV, P.V.;
ZHEMBUS, M.D.; YEVSEYEV, A.M.; TKACHENKO, V.K.

Young blast furnace operators are exchanging work practices. Metallurg no.12:7-10 D '56. (ML3A 10:1)

1. Master domennoy pechi no.7 Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Ryabtsev). 2. Master domennoy pechi no.7 Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Karpeta). 3. Master Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Morev). 4. Pomoshchnik мастера Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Rayev). 5. Master metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni Serova (for Klovov). 6. Master metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni Petrovskogo (for Zhembus). 7. Master Chusovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Yevseyev). 8. Master Makeyevskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Tkachenko).

(Magnitogorsk--Blast furnaces)

RYABTSEV, I.Yu., starshiy master; SHATILIN, A.L., starshiy master;
TRACHENKO, F.F., master

Organization of the tapping of liquid smelting products from
a blast furnace with two iron notches. Metallurg 10 no.2:
5-6 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

SHPARBER, L.Ya.; VIYER, V.I.; VOLKOV, Yu.P.; RYABTSEV, L.Yu.; REIZOV, N.S.

Improving the operating conditions of a charging device. Metallurg
9 no.12:8-12 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

VOIKOV, Y.I.; KRYUKOV, N.M.; VIYER, V.I.; OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya.; RYABTSEV,
L.Ya.; TKACHENKO, F.F.; SHATILIN, A.I.; SHPARBER, L.Ya.

Blowing-in a large capacity blast furnace. Metallurg 10
no.134-8 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

ANKHIPOV, P.P., inzhener; IVANOV, Ye.D., inzhener; KRYLOV, N.V., inzhener-arkhitektor; NIKANDROV, B.I., inzhener-arkhitektor; NOSKOV, B.G., inzhener-arkhitektor; RYABTSEV, M.N., vetvrach; SOKHRANICHEV, N.S., inzhener-arkhitektor; TSIBUL'SKIY, L.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PIOTROVSKIY, M.I., inzhener, retsentsent; VOL'FOVSKAYA, V.N., redaktor; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Handbook on the construction of farm buildings] Spravochnik po sel'skokhoziaistvennomu stroitel'stvu. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry.
Vol. 2. 1952. 579 p. (MIRA 8:2)

(Farm buildings) (Building)

RYABTSEV, L.Yu., starshiy master; VIYER, V.I., inzh.-konstruktor

Work practices of foreman in the production of iron with
a low sulfur content. Metallurg 10 no.8:5-7 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

RYABTSEV, M.S., otv. za vypusk

[Timetable for Moscow-Dmitrov suburban trains on the Savelovo Line of the Northern Railroad; Summer 1958] Raspisanie dvi-zheniia prigorodnykh poezdov Moskva - Dmitrov, Savelovskaia liniia Severnoi zh.d.; leto 1958 goda. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1958. 37 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye passazhirskoye upravleniye. (Moscow Province--Railroads--Timetables)

RYABTSEV, M.S., otv. za vypusk

[Schedule of suburban trains; Moscow-Dmitrov, Savelovskaia
Line of the Northern Railroad; summer 1959] Raspisanie
dvizheniia prigorodnykh poezdov Moskva-Dmitrov, Savelovskaia
liniia Severnoy zh.d.; leto 1959 goda. Moskva, Transzheldoriz-
dat, 1959. 35 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Moscow region--Railroads--Timetables)

RYABTSEV, N., kand.tekhn.nauk; YERMASHOVA, Ye., inzh.

Using liquefied hydrocarbon gases for compensating daily and
seasonal fluctuations and substituting other gases. Zhil.-kom.
khoz. 8 no.1:12-15 '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Gas distribution)

RYABTSEV, N., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSIKERMAN, L., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Valuable textbook ("City gas systems" by A.I. Gordiukhin. Reviewed
by N.Riabtsev, L. TSikerman). Zhil.-kom. khoz. 8 no.2:29 '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Gas distribution)
(Gordiukhin, A.I.)

RYABTSEV, N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the capacity of tanks for storing liquefied gases with
natural evaporation. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 10 no.6:10-11 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Tanks)

(Liquefied petroleum gas--Storage)

RYABTSEV, N.

Technical improvements in gas utilization. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 7 no.2:
'57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Glavnogo upravleniya gazovogo khozyaystva.
(Gas distribution)

VERYATIN, U.D.; MASHIREV, V.F.; RYABISEV, N.G.; TARASOV, V.I.;
ROGOZKIN, B.D.; KOROVOV, I.V.; ZEPINOV, A.P., doktor tekhn.
nauk, red.; MURADOVA, A.A., red.

[Thermodynamic properties of inorganic substances; a manual]
Termodinamicheskie svoystva neorganicheskikh veshchestv;
spravochnik. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 459 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

VERYATIN, U.D.; MASHIREV, V.P.; RYABTSEV, N.G.; TARASOV, V.I.;
ROGOZKIN, B.D.; KOROBOV, I.V.; ZEFIROV, A.P., doktor
tekhn. nauk, red.; MURADOVA, A.A., red.

[Thermodynamic properties of inorganic substances; a manual]
Termodinamicheskie svoistva neorganicheskikh veshchestv;
spravochnik. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 459 p. (MIRA 18:12)

AUTHOR: ^{IJP(c)} Ryabtsev, N. I. ^{JD/WW/DJ/JH} (Engr.); ^(A,N) Skol'nik, G. M. (Engr.); ^{ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)} Rakhmilevich, Z. Z. (Engr.);
Myslitskiy, Ye. N. (Engr.) SOURCE CODE: UR/0094/66/000/005/0010/0014

ORG: Promenergo Production-Technical Enterprise (Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskoye predpriyatiye Promenergo)

TITLE: Straight through valves for piston air compressors

SOURCE: Promyshlennaya energetika, no. 5, 1966, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: air compressor, ring valve, piston air compressor, valve design

ABSTRACT: The article describes in detail the advantages to be gained from the use of new straight-through valves, rather than the older ring type, on air compressors. These new valves were developed at the Leningrad Branch, All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for Chemical Machine Building (Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya). The valves have seats made of light aluminum alloy AL-2 to ensure the required strength and casting properties. A total of 110 seats of 14 standard sizes is required to outfit a type 200V-10/8 compressor with these straight-through valves. These valves, which can be used with a wide variety of multistage air compressors (including the 2SA-8, 2R-20/8, 2VP-10/8, 2VP-20/8, 2VP-30/8, and the second stage of the 2V-100/8) were tested and found to be superior to ring valves in a number of important areas. For example,

UDC: 621.512:62.33

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ACC NR: AP6025060

using a system of wearing in the valves on an operating compressor, rather than machining them under nondynamic conditions, it was discovered that after 150 hr running time valve tightness exceeded specified standards, because of excellent alignment of disks to seats. Compressor output with the straight-through valves is 11% better after 200 hr than in the case of the ring type. Similarly, after 200 hr 15% less electric power is required to drive the compressor pistons (132 kw/hr as opposed to 170 kw/hr for the ring type to bring 1000 m³ to a pressure of 8 at:). Noise level and wear were also found to be significantly reduced, with delivery temperature reduced 13—15° in the first stage and 23—25° in the second. The article contains other information illustrating the improved efficiency which may be anticipated through the use of these valves. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *LC*

RYABTSOV, Nikolay Il'ich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ORESHEKO, V.P.,
redaktor; ~~RYABTSOVA~~, M.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; PETROVSKAYA,
Ye.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Liquid hydrocarbon gases] Zhidkie uglevodorodnye gazy. Moskva,
Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR. Pt.1. [Physical and chemical
properties, analysis and production] Fiziko-khimicheskie svoistva,
analiz i poluchenie. 1957. 167 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Hydrocarbons) (Gases--Liquefaction)

VOLONIKHIN, Yu.V.; RYABTSEV, N.I.

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RYABTSEV, N. I.

13 (6) **RUSSIA'S GAS DEVELOPMENT** 007/100
 Russian-Gas-Developmental-Organization
 has investigated gas development with industrial development
 (Russia is the development of the gas industry in the USSR; Materials Presented
 at the All-Union Conference) Moscow, Gostekhnizdat, 1978. 438 p. 5,000
 copies printed.

See: A. B. Zverev, N. I. Ryabtsev, P. A. Rudakov, N. A. Zverev, V. I. Poper,
 V. A. Rudakov, E. I. Ryabtsev, P. A. Zverev, A. A. Rudakov, N. A. Zverev,
 E. I. Ryabtsev and N. I. Ryabtsev. See: N. I. Ryabtsev, N. A. Zverev,
 N. A. Rudakov, N. I. Ryabtsev (Editor N. I.), E. I. Ryabtsev, N. A. Zverev,
 V. A. Rudakov, and E. I. Ryabtsev.

RUSSIA: The book is devoted to the problems of the production and
 gathering of natural gas, the construction of gas pipelines and their
 operation and operation of trunk gas pipelines, gas supply to cities, and the
 processing of gas.

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CONCLUSIONS: The authors review the basic trends in the development of the
 USSR gas industry, the prospecting and collection of new gas deposits, the
 construction of gas pipelines, the gathering and utilization of natural gas,
 the construction of gas field operations, the exploitation of gas wells, and
 the use of gas in industry. They further discuss the processing of natural gas
 with application of refrigeration, the experience gained in the laying and
 operation of trunk gas pipelines, the construction of gas pipelines operation,
 and transport gas through pipelines. There are no references.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2246

Zashchita podzemnykh metallicheskich sooruzheniy ot korrozii; spravochnik. (Protection of Underground Metal Structures From Corrosion; Manual) Moscow, Izd-vo M-va kommunal'nogo khoz. RSFSR, 1959. 743 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: N.I. Ryabtsev; Ed. of Publishing House: V.G. Akatova: Tech. Ed.: Ye. S. Petrovskaya.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended as a manual on corrosion protection of underground metal structures.

COVERAGE: The book is divided into four parts. The first part gives information on the characteristics of underground metal structures and sources of stray currents. The second part deals with the theory of soil corrosion of metals and the theory of corrosion of metals by stray current. The third part deals with the problem of combating leakage from sources of stray current, methods and devices for investigating corrosion and the fundamentals of planning corrosion prevention. The fourth part explains measures for preventing corrosion of underground metal structures and gives the basic operating principles of equipment involved. No personalities are mentioned. References follow

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Protection of Underground Metal (Cont.)

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Grigor'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; RYABTSEV, N.I., red.;
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